

IN THE DISCLOSURE:

Would the Office kindly amend the disclosure as follows:

Page 1 Paragraph 1

The present invention relates to a method and apparatus for the treatment of liquid manure. More particularly the invention provides an economical, efficient and environmentally friendly method and the equipment for treatment of the liquid faction portion of manure, or any particular phosphor containing waste water that may need that kind of treatment, in order to balance its main fertilizing elements, mainly nitrogen and phosphor so that it can be used productively as a fertilizer or other use. The resulting balanced manure or treated water will correspond to the needs of the plants and the phosphor saturation level of the soil where it will be spread. The described method and equipment described further can apply to manure or other phosphor containing waste waters.

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It is a further object of the present invention to provide mobile equipment for the treatment of liquid manure comprising a first system that mixes the liquid faction portion with an adequate quantity of quarry fines, a second system that blends the mixture in a way to favor the fixation reaction between the mineral components and the liquid phosphor and a third system that separates the liquid from the mineral components and other solids.

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Referring initially to Figure 1, providing graphs showing the concentration of various components of the liquid pig manure, the control was done without mechanical separation of the liquid ~~faction~~ portion; however, mechanical separation was done before treatment for products P1, P2, P3 and P4. In this regard, trial P1 utilized quarry fines from a pig having a substantial portion of limestone; P2 were fines from a different quarry;

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In greater detail, in a first step, manure with a minimal solid ~~faction~~ proportion portion should be attained since there is a desirable level. If the solid matter, that is the organic form, is higher than this desirable level, then the manure is desirably processed by a mechanical separator to remove as much solid matter as possible from the original manure to attain a proportion close to this desirable value. There are several commercial known separators that could do the work. However it has been found that the method is most efficient only upon attainment of the right percentage (or lower) of solid matter. Once this prerequisite is attained, then, measures of the nitrogen and phosphorus content, and, possibly other measures, are taken from the liquid manure and from the soil on which the fertilizers would be used after the process.

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Phosphor in the manure can be found either in mineral or organic form. The mineral form of phosphor, that is mainly composed of orthophosphates is very soluble. It also reacts strongly with minerals such as calcium and iron. The addition of natural products rich in content of these available minerals would reduce the phosphate content in the liquid phase of manure, increasing the phosphate content in the solid phase.

Accordingly, it has been found that the quarry fines which have a very high surface area, remove a substantial portion of the phosphor from the liquid ~~faction~~ portion. An advantage of the present method is that the mineral components including quarry fines over a certain period of time appear to "fix" the phosphor. And accordingly, one is then provided with a liquid which is then suitable for use as a fertilizer.

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Thus, there is provided a first container 10 to receive the liquid manure. Therein, the liquid manure will separate into a solids ~~faction~~ portion 12 and a liquid ~~faction~~ portion 14. Liquid ~~faction~~ portion 14 is transferred through conduit 16 to a mechanical separator 18. The solids content is then transferred to a storage 20 where it can be used for many different purposes. The liquid portion is transferred through conduit 22.

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From container 10, the liquid ~~faction~~ portion is transferred through conduit 24 which meets with conduit 22 and the liquid is transferred to a mixing container 26.